[No *STAMPED PAPER* to be had.]

[JANUARY, MDCCLXVI.] THE [NUMB. 4.]

# SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1766.

*Although we have already publiſhed ſeveral Paragraphs, which are contained in the following Copy of a Letter, reſpecting the Proceedings of the Inhabitants of New-York, in Regard to their Abhorrence of the Stamp-Act, &c. yet we doubt not but that the Manner in which this Intelligence now appears ranged in Order, will prove agreeable to our Readers.]*

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 7.

To the PRINTER. ---- *Sir, If you have not a more perfect account of the late public tranſactions in this city, than is contained in the following copy of a letter to a gentleman in London, you are at liberty to publiſh it in your paper, from your humble ſervant,* G.-------

COPY OF A LETTER TO A GENTLEMAN IN LONDON.

SOON as it was known in America, that the ſtamp act had paſſed, and that our remonſtrances and petitions againſt it, had not even been heard or preſented, as being even thought ſeditious and inſolent, tho' they contained nothing but aſſertions of our undoubted rights, in the moſt ſoft and dutiful terms we could deviſe.----Aſſoon as this ſhocking act was known, it filled all Britiſh America, from one end to the other, with aſtoniſhment and grief. We ſaw that an cruel a decree was gone out againſt us, as paſſed, in the days of king Ahaſuerus, againſt the Jews. We ſaw that we, and our poſterity, were ſold for ſlaves, and doubted not but ſome wicked Haman was at the bottom of it, though he is not yet brought to condign puniſhment, nor certainly known. A conſiderable time we lay in ſilent conſternation, and knew not what to do! --- We ſeemed to be in a frightful dream; we could hardly be convinced of the dreadful reality. --- We conſidered the act over and over---it was framed with the moſt deep laid myſterious deſign for the entire extirpation of liberty in America---every avenue to eluſion was barred up with a ten fold guard.---The glorious uncertainty of the law, in this act, had no place---the meaning was dreadfully evident, and ſtarred, with all its terrible train, fenced us in on every ſide.---We knew not what to ſay or write---even our pens ſeemed unable to utter the language of liberty.---At length, by degrees, we began to recollect our ſcattered thoughts. The ſpirit of liberty alſo roſe the preſt.---One or two well penned pieces ſet our privileges in a clear and ſtriking light; which as they were read and known, they were claimed and aſſerted; when at the latest ſpark of patriotiſm began to kindle, it flew like lightning from breaſt to breaſt---it flowed from every tongue, and pen, and preſs, till it had diffuſed itſelf through every part of the Britiſh dominions in America; or rather all, we ſeemed to be animated by one ſpirit, and that was a ſpirit of liberty. The inſtruments for putting the act in execution were odious every where, aſhamed and afraid to ſhew their faces; ſome honourably refuſed the unſollicited odious offices; others were forced to reſign with ignominy.---Thoſe who were thought to be favourers of the act, or officers in carrying it into execution, underwent ſome terrible effects of public reſentment in Boſton and Newport; and in Connecticut the ſtamp-man was forced, with a high hand, to reſign --- ſo that no where to the eaſtward was there the leaſt probability of the ſtamp act's gaining admittance. Commiſſioners, from almoſt all the colonies, had held a congreſs at New-York, to agree upon, and ſend home, ſuch remonſtrances, petitions, &c. as might be thought proper to obtain a repeal of the ſtamp act. But, whatever might be the reſult of their proceedings, the generality of the friends of liberty, did not think that it ſhould ever once be thought, that the enjoyment of their rights depended merely upon the ſucceſs of their remonſtrances, or the courteſy of thoſe to whom they were made. As New-York was the place of moſt importance in connection with the Engliſh miniſtry, a place of conſiderable military ſtore --- where the general held his head quarters, and where there was a fort of ſome ſtrength, before which ſeveral men of war were ſtationed --- all the neighbouring colonies were anxiouſly concerned for, and obſervant of the conduct of the people of New-York.---They were the more concerned becauſe the gentleman who had without his own knowledge been appointed ſtamp-maſter, had honeſtly reſigned, and ſo no public ſtir or commotion had happened among us. Whether or not this remarkable ſtillneſs was thought to proceed from want of reſentment, or of proper ſpirit, it gave occaſion to the friends of liberty to fear that there would not be a ſufficient oppoſition to the act, to prevent its taking place; and it encouraged the haughty friends to arbitrary power, to talk in an imperious ſtrain---to ſpeak contemptibly of our power and reſolution, and either as ſoon as it could be known, the act ſhould be executed, THAT WE SHOULD BE CRAMMED DOWN OUR THROATS, &c. It is dangerous even to jeſt upon matters that lie ſo very cloſe to the heart.---Whether theſe reports were true or falſe, I know not; --- but ſome ſuch had been current for ſome time about town, and were imputed to ſeveral perſons, one of whom fecretly felt the effects.

On the 23d of October, by Capt. Davis, arrived a parcel of the ſtamps, which immediately raiſed a ſpirit of general uneaſineſs in the town; they were put under convoy of a man of war, landed and depoſited in the fort. The lieut. governor had very prudentially, for ſome time before the arrival of the ſtamps, made a great ſhew of fortifying the fort, providing it with mortars, guns, ammunition, and all the neceſſaries for the regular attack of an enemy, and it was given out that he threatened to fire on the town if the ſtamps were moleſted (which greatly exaſperated the people)----Repreſentations againſt theſe meaſures were made to him; and they were, I belive, diſcontinued, but reſumed again on the arrival of the ſtamps. From this time ſeveral papers appeared ſtuck up in public places about the town, threatening every perſon that ſhould deliver or receive a ſtamp. The preparations at the fort were continued with greater vigour, and the people grew more unneaſy and enflamed. On the 31ſt of October, the merchants had a meeting, where they entered into an obligation that none of them ſhould order any goods from England till the ſtamp act was repealed; that the orders already ſent (and not executed) ſhould be countermanded (except grindſtones, &c. for ſuch ſhips as were there belonging to this place) and that they ſhould accept no goods on commiſſions, or aſſiſt in the ſale of any ſent here. This was ſubſcribed by upwards of two hundred merchants. The ſhopkeepers alſo obliged themſelves to purchaſe no goods ſent here contrary to the above articles, till the ſtamp act was repealed. That evening a large company ſuddenly aſſembled, and marched to the walls of fort George, and from thence through ſeveral ſtreets in the city. The magiſtrates appeared, and endeavoured to diſperſe them, but in vain. After a ſhort time they ſuddenly diſperſed of themſelves, without doing any miſchief. It was rumoured about town that a much larger concourſe would aſſemble the next night, and their viſit was by ſome expected, while others thought they would meet no more.

Nov. 1. Many letters were ſent and found, and papers ſtuck up all over the town, ſome of them in a good ſtile, threatening deſtruction to every perſon and his property, who ſhould apply for, deliver out, receive or uſe a ſtamp---or ſhould delay the execution of any cuſtomary public buſineſs without them.

About 7 o'clock in the evening two companies appeared, one of them in the fields, where a moveable gallows was erected, on which was ſuſpended the effigy of a man who had been honoured by his country with an elevated ſtation, by whoſe public conduct (ſuppoſed to aim at the introduction of arbitrary power, and eſpecially in his officiouſly endeavouring to enforce the ſtamp act, univerſally held by his majeſty's faithful and loyal ſubjects in America, to be unconſtitutional and oppreſſive) has unhappily drawn upon himſelf the general reſentment of his country. The figure was made much to reſemble the perſon it was intended to repreſent; in his hand was a ſtamped paper, which he ſeemed to court the people to receive; on his back hang a drum, on his breaſt a label, ſuppoſed to allude to ſome former circumſtances of his life. By his ſide hang, with a boot in his hand, the grand deceiver of mankind, ſeeming to urge him to perſeverance in the cauſe of liberty. While the multitude gathered round theſe figures, the other party, with another figure, repreſenting the ſame perſon, ſeated in a chair, and carried by men, preceeded and attended by a great number of lights, paraded through moſt of the public ſtreets in the city, increaſing as they went, but without doing the leaſt injury to any houſe or perſon. They proceeded in this order to the coach-houſe at the fort, from whence they took the lieutenant-governor's coach, and fixing the effigy upon the top of it, they proceeded with great rapidity towards the fields. About the ſame time the other party was preparing to move to the fort with the gallows, as it ſtood erect on its frame, and lanthorns, fixed on various parts of it. When the two parties met, and every thing was in order, a general ſilence enſued, and proclamation was made that no ſtones ſhould be thrown, no windows broken, and no injury offered to any one; and all this was punctually obſerved. The whole multitude then returned to the fort, and though they knew the guns were charged, and ſaw the ramparts lined with ſoldiers, they intrepidly marched with the gallows, coach, &c. up to the very gate, where they knocked, and demanded admittance, and if they had not been reſtrained by ſome humane perſons, who had influence over them, would doubtleſs have taken the fort, as I hear there were four or five hundred ſeamen, and many others equally intrepid, and acquainted with military affairs. But as it ſeems no ſuch extremities were intended, after they had ſhown ſuch inſults to the effigy, they retired from the fort gate to the bowling-green, the palliſadoes of which they inſtantly tore away, marched with the gallows, &c. into the middle of the green, (ſtill under the muzzles of the fort guns) where with the palliſadoes and planks of the fort fence, and a chaiſe and two ſleys, taken from the governor's coach-houſe, they ſoon reared a large pile, to which ſetting fire, it ſoon kindled to a great flame, and reduced the coach, gallows, man, devil and all to aſhes.

It is probable the conductors of this expedition intended the whole affair ſhould have ended here; but while many of them were attending the fire a large detachment of volunteers ranking their paſſage through the other ſide of the palliſadoes, went on another expedition, and repaired to the houſe (lately known by the name of Vauxhall) and now in the occupation of Major James, of the royal regiment of artillery.---This gentleman was one of thoſe who had unfortunately incurred the reſentment of the public, by expreſſions imputed to him. It is ſaid he had taken a leaſe of the houſe for three years, and had obliged himſelf to return it in the like good order he received it; it had lately been fitted up in an elegant manner, and had adioining a large handſome garden, ſtored with neceſſaries and curioſities, and had in it ſeveral ſummer-houſes; the houſe was genteely furniſhed with good furniture; [illegible] a valuable library of choice books, papers, accounts, mathematical inſtruments, draughts, rich clothes, linen, &c. and a conſiderable quantity of wine and other liquors. The multitude burſting open the doors, proceeded to deſtroy every individual article the houſe contained; the beds they cut open and threw the feathers abroad; broke all the glaſſes, china, tables, chairs, deſks, trunks, cheſts, and making a large fire at a little diſtance, threw in every thing that would burn --- drank or deſtroyed all the liquor --- and left not the leaſt article in the houſe which they did not entirely deſtroy; after which they alſo beat to pieces all the doors, ſaſhes, window frames and partitions in the houſe, leaving it a mere ſhell; alſo deſtroyed the ſummer-houſes, and tore up and ſpoiled the garden. All this deſtruction was compleated by about two o'clock. The imagined cauſe of reſentment operated ſo powerfully, that every act of devaſtation on the goods of this unhappy gentleman was conſidered as a ſacrifice to liberty. Many military trophies, even the colours of the royal regiment, were taken, and carried off triumphantly.

The ſpirit of the people, not only of this city and colony, but of the neighbouring colonies, knowing how much depended upon our behaviour, was highly raiſed; and great numbers came from the country and parts adjacent, to attend the important criſis: Some returned home ſatisfied with our firmneſs, and determined to maintain their freedom in their reſpective places of reſidence, and aſſiſt us, if their aſſiſtance ſhould be neceſſary. But many who came from diſtant parts, choſe to ſtay till our affairs were ſettled into ſomething of calmneſs and ſecurity. --- We had notice from all the country round that upon the leaſt requiſition they would come by thouſands to our aſſiſtance; every one was anxious to be ſecured againſt the impoſitions of the ſtamp duties. --- And they required it of the magiſtrates, and men of influence in the town, in peremptory terms, that they ſhould inſiſt upon ſome ſecurity againſt that act, or elſe the reſentment of thoſe friends to liberty, who came to aſſiſt us againſt the ſtamp act, would be as terrible to us as the act itſelf: Menancing letters were wrote to the governor, in caſe he would not deliver up the ſtamps, or promiſe not to diſtribute them-- The people grew furious; the magiſtrates were alarmed,---they waited on the governor, as did many other principal gentlemen: At laſt he delivered and publiſhed in writing, by the ſecretary, "that he would not diſtribute nor middle with the ſtamps, but receive them till the arrival of Sir Henry Moore, and deliver them to him." This did not ſatisfy the people, they feared ſome deception, and were hardly reſtrained by the magiſtrates. The governor declared the ſame thing, and got it atteſted by ſeveral gentlemen of the town, and publiſhed in print. But ſtill the populace were diſſatisfied, and declared the ſtamps ſhould either be delivered out of the fort, or they would take them away by force, which would have been attended probably with much bloodſhed. After a great deal of negociation, it was agreed that Captain Kennedy ſhould be requeſted to take them on board his majeſty's ſhip Coventry, and if he refuſed, then they ſhould be delivered to the corporation, upon their receipt, and engagement to pay the value of them, if they were either deſtroyed, or ſent out of the country. Captain Kennedy was waited on, but peremptorily refuſed to take them, for which he gave his reaſons---and therefore they were, on tueſday evening, according to the ſtipulated terms, delivered to the corporation of the city of New-York, and were depoſited in the city-hall, to the general ſatisfaction of the people, who have been ſince entirely quiet and peaceable ---ſatisfied that none has either power or inclination to diſtribute them, or would be hardy enough to apply for, or uſe them, if to be had.

It is expected that, in a few days, all ſorts of buſineſs will be carried on in all public offices as uſual, without ſtamps.

Your humble ſervant, G.--------

SIR, To the PRINTER.

*IT was with the greateſt pleaſure and ſatisfaction we beheld the true loyalty that appeared the firſt of this inſtant, in the evening by the inhabitants of this city, in defence of his majeſty's perſon and government;---by ſhewing ſuch a warm as well as timely zeal for the true intereſt of the Britiſh conſtitution; by endeavouring to prevent any innovations being made on the rights, liberties and properties of his majeſty's loyal ſubjects in North-America:---For indeed it was the ſame ſpirit of laudable zeal, whereby they have diſtinguiſhed themſelves heretofore (whatever ſome may think) whenever they were called upon to go forth againſt the common enemy in this land, which (thanks be to God) are almoſt all reduced to a ſubmiſſion to his majeſty's government. ----And there appeared no leſs a true Chriſtian heroiſm in what was done, than an heroic, martial, patriotic ſpirit:--- For when once the tree of liberty is ſapped of its moiſture, though it be but in one part of its root, it is manifeſtly in danger of gradually withering away, till it will neither yield ſhade nor fruit; nor will the birds build their neſts there, nor ſing among the lifeleſs branches; for we ever look upon it, although all true religion is ſeated in the human mind, that yet the bulwark, by which it is outwardly defended, is the ſame by which we are ſecured in the poſſeſſion of every other privilege we enjoy.---So that it is impoſſible to undermine the civil rights of a ſubject, without equally endangering that of his religion.---*

*It is now no longer to be feared by the other governments, that New-York will introduce the ſtamp act, as was mentioned by many who were here laſt week, for almoſt every*

*government in New-England, being all more fully satisfied, and are returning home with hearts full of joy.----May king George the third long live, to reign over a free and happy people; be ever blessed with a pious, wise and faithful council, and for his dear and loyal American subjects live in peace and happiness, and a good understanding ever be cultivated and maintained between the inhabitants of this city, and the several colonies in New-England, and all flourish in trade and commerce, is the united desire of a number now in this city, belonging to the several governments in New-England; at whose united request this is sent for publication.*

AMICUS PUBLICO.

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To the Printer of the PUBLIC LEDGER.

I WAS one of many, to my knowledge, who started greatly at several of the contents of an extract of a very sensible letter from North-America, that was inserted in your paper of the 10th instant, and which was written with great information, and had all the appearances of being a genuine representation of the state of affairs on that continent.

I, for my part, require no better intelligence than I thereby received, to be convinced of the impropriety of the proceedings of the late ministry with respect to that continent, and of their wanting right information, or right judgment, for an able discharge of their duty to the state in the stations which they then possessed; but I hope their successors will loose no time in applying adequate remedies for the removal of those grievances, as the prosperity of our commerce must greatly depend on their so doing.

One circumstance that appeared glaring, was the partiality shewn to the interests of our West-India islands, particularly in the meditated scheme, which I have since seen mentioned in all the papers, for suppressing the distilleries in North-America; which will sensibly affect all their fisheries, and much of their traffic with the savage tribes on that continent, &c. For it must be of infinite importance to their trade and ours, that they should have their molasses at the cheapest rate; and as to corn distilleries, they do not at all interfere with our landed interest, who have so many uses for our grain of all kinds at home, and so many markets to supply with whatever of it we can spare; and I am sure the consumption of rum and sugar in this kingdom, and the prices which they bear, plainly shew that our sugar-islands have no need of a power to oppress our colonists in North-America. What is said, likewise, concerning the paper-currency act, I think plainly shews, that our national interests must require its being new modelled, if not entirely repealed.

By the vice admiralty court is an institution that should astonish and alarm us; it being such an one as in its nature must prove destructive to commerce, and appears inconsistent with freedom. Trade never did, nor never will, effectually flourish but in countries of legal liberty, and with the strongest protection. To think, therefore, of subjecting the trading property of a country to marine jurisdiction, and the judgment of arbitrary courts, is a measure that would stagger credibility, if the truth of it could be doubted; and yet we find it a hardship to which two millions of British subjects have become actually subjected.

The North-American industry cannot be checked, or its commerce impaired, without England's severely feeling the effects thereof in both instances; and therefore, if we are wise, we shall consult our own best advantage, in encouraging the industry, and protecting the trade of our fellow-subjects in North-America. I am, your's, &c.

A MERCHANT.

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*St. John's (Antigua) October 9.* Last friday the brigt. Bella, Thomas Rogers, master, arrived here from Africa Barbados. Off Deseada, the slaves rose upon the crew, wounded the captain, the mate (dangerously) and two others, and could not be appeased till the men were ordered to fire, whereupon thirteen of the slaves jumped overboard and swam away, one was killed and three wounded.

*Philadelphia, Nov. 14.* By Capt. Dyer, from Pensacola, we are informed, that the Albahma Indians had destroyed the fortifications at Aberville, erected there by Major Farmar, and had thrown the guns into the Mississippi; that they took all the baggage belonging to the commanding officer, and every thing else they could carry off; and that Col. Read, with a detachment from the 21st and 34th regiments, was gone to retake possession of that post.

By a gentleman from Virginia we learn, that Capt. Anderson, from London, was arrived there, with the stamps for that colony, and brought with him Mr. Mercer, the gentleman appointed distributor of them; who, on understanding how disagreeable the oppressive stamp act was to the people in general, immediately resigned his commission, and gave, under his hand, in writing, that neither he, nor any deputy for him, should put that law in execution. And we hear all business will be carried on there as usual without stamps.

By a gentleman lately arrived from Newfoundland we are informed, that on the 4th of September Governor Pallifer arrived there, in his majesty's ship Guernsey (which he commands) from Chatteau-Bay, on the coast of Labrador, where he met thirty-six of the Equimaux Indians according to appointment, with whom, by the assistance of some Moravian preachers, he had several conferences, and invited them on board his ship, where they appeared greatly astonished at the cannon, and other warlike preparations, which drew their attention: That afterwards the governor, with several of his officers, and some merchants to the northward, met them together on shore, where he made the Indians several presents, concluded peace, and opened a trade with them: That he is to meet more of those Indians next season, and gives great encouragement to merchants to trade with them: That he is particularly careful to prevent supplies getting into St. Peter's, and had taken several vessels there, which were condemned: That a brigt. from Cadiz had gone in there, but was taken, and would certainly be condemned: That they have four engineers at St. John's, and it was said one or more forts were to be built: And that Sir Thomas Adams, in his majesty's ship Niger, returned there on the 5th ult. from his station on the Labrador coast.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.

WHEREAS it is represented to me, by great numbers of my friends and fellow-citizens, that, notwithstanding the resignation which I have made, and delivered to the delegates of the people, assembled at the Free-Masons Lodge, on Monday the 7th of October last, with which those delegates then seemed fully satisfied, as some gentlemen then present can testify, it is now said, by those delegates, and some others, that it is not satisfactory: And I am also informed that some of the officers alledge, when solicited to open their offices, that they cannot consent to do it, whilst there is a person in the province that has a commission for distributing stamps, who may, when he thinks proper (as they express it) enter their offices, and inform against them, and perhaps ruin some of them thereby.

This, gentlemen, can be only pretence, because I have publickly declared to many of my friends, both before and after my resignation was made, that I would not attempt to carry the stamp act into execution in this province, until it generally takes place in the neighbouring colonies. How then can I, as an honest man, enter their offices when I please?

But, gentlemen, to convince you, and all others, that I was sincere in the declaration which I made to those delegates, and their associates, I do further solemnly declare, that if the stamp act shall hereafter take place in the neighbouring provinces generally, that I will not take the oath required by the said act, nor attempt to carry it into execution in this province, until it shall appear to be the desire of the people generally, by their and your calling upon me publickly to execute the said act.

This declaration, gentlemen, I do freely and voluntarily make, and will strictly abide by.

I am, gentlemen, with great esteem,

Your most obedient humble servant,

*Philadelphia, Nov. 15, 1765.* JOHN HUGHES.

*NEW-YORK, November 21.*

*The General Assembly of this province met at the City-Hall, in this city, on Tuesday last, for the dispatch of business. His Excellency's speech is as follows.*

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

*HIS Majesty having been pleased to appoint me his Governor in Chief of this Province, I have given you the earliest opportunity after my arrival, of making that provision for the exigencies of the government which the expiration of your annual laws, and the publick service in general, may require; and am fully perswaded that your attention to the welfare of this province, will induce you to take into your serious consideration, the various plans which have at different times been proposed for the encouragement of the American colonies, by extending the different branches of their commerce, which, if properly attended to, cannot fail of becoming a lasting source of wealth, not only to yourselves, but to your mother country.*

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

*After the necessary supplies of the government are provided, I beg leave to recommend to you the case of the unhappy sufferers by the late fire at Montreal: Their distresses plead loudly for them, and render an application in their behalf highly proper, as private contributions bear so small a proportion to the relief required in so general a calamity.*

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

*I flatter myself, that your zeal for his Majesty's service, and the good of your country, will engage you to carry on your session with the unanimity becoming your station, and the purposes for which you are convened: Let these great objects be ever present before you, and have such influence on your conduct, as not to be undeserving of that protection which has been extended by our most gracious Sovereign to his most distant subjects. My ready concurrence shall never be wanting in every measure consistent with the King's instructions, which can tend to promote the interests of this province; and I shall be extremely happy to have it in my power, as much as it is in my inclination, to make it the most flourishing part of his Majesty's dominions in America.*

Council-Chamber, New-York,

19th of November, 1765. *HENRY MOORE.*"

*The benignity which appears in the whole behaviour of our new Governor, endears him to the people of this colony: His ordering the hostile preparations at the fort to be entirely stopped, and, above all, his declaring he had nothing to do with the stamps, has rid the people of those fears which proceedings, anterior to his arrival, had justly suggested to them.----The sons of liberty, on Friday last, gave him the most expressive marks of their joy, by their meeting, in great numbers, in the fields, where they erected pyramids and inscriptions to his honour, and one of the grandest bonfires ever exhibited in this city. They had previously sent him a congratulatory address on his arrival, which being dictated by the most sincere gratitude, was not the less pathetic for being destitute of the pageantry which often attends those of more regular bodies. His Excellency received it with the greatest politeness, and made a complaisant answer.*

*These sons of liberty, ever vigilant for their country's good, being again alarmed at a second importation of stamps in the Minerva, Capt. Tillet, were indefatigable in their endeavours to have them lodged with the rest, in the City-Hall. A respectful application was made to the Mayor and Corporation, who worthily exerting themselves, they were accordingly landed on Saturday last, and deposited there. The magistrates cannot be too much praised for their noble endeavours to preserve peace and quiet in the minds of the people, while they can do it without making any sacrifice of our liberties to despotism.*

*The English papers (which we have received by Captain Jacobson) contain no very material intelligence.---We find many virulent aspersions against the colonies in them, as cruel as unjust.---However, we are not without some worthy advocates in England, who, being armed with truth and justice, we hope will confound the wicked designs of our adversaries.*

Paragraph from a Correspondent.

"*It is said a bill will be framed this session, that business may be carried on as usual at the Secretary's Office and Custom House, &c. on account of the non-distribution of stamps in this province. If so, it will save the first commissioner of the treasury an amazing sum, as he is to find stamps and stamp-officers, and is liable, by the stamp-act, to all the costs and damages that may ensue, where no stamps are to be had.*"

Nov. 25. *Not one of the vessels that arrived here last week, from London or Bristol, were more than half loaded; and by several letters brought by them we learn, that the workmen at the different factories in England are more than half discharged, begin to be very troublesome, and say, that unless the restraints are taken off the trade of America, they will be inevitably ruined; and that petitions were preparing, by many different counties, to be laid before the parliament, as soon as it meets; what follows being a copy of one drawn up by the merchants of Manchester for that purpose.*

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

*The Memorial of the several Merchants and Manufacturers of Manchester:*

Most humbly sheweth,

*THAT very great and extensive manufactures have been established in the town and neighbourhood of Manchester: That the home consumption thereof is very small, in comparison of the export trade which is carried on Betwixt Great-Britain and the West-India islands and the continent of North-America.*

*That your memorialists believe the demand of our colonies does not exceed one moiety of the goods usually exported from Great-Britain to them, but their surest and best markets consist in the supply of foreigners, who have been accustomed to resort to Jamaica, and the other plantations, in order to exchange their bullion for English manufactures.*

*It is with the utmost concern that your memorialists find themselves obliged to represent to your Lordships, that the trade of the said town and neighbourhood of Manchester, hath lately suffered a great and sudden diminution, and in return for their manufactures exported last year, very scanty remittances have been made, most of the goods lying still on hand in North-America and the islands; and the extreme want of current cash having disabled their correspondents, though of the greatest property, and highest credit, to make their payments for the few goods that have been disposed of.*

*In consequence of repeated advices from those correspondents, your memorialists are reduced to the unhappy necessity of contracting their trade, and have been already obliged to discharge great numbers of their working people.*

*Your memorialists beg leave to suggest their belief and opinion, that the stagnation of trade is owing to the orders and commissions that they are informed are given to the commanders of his majesty's ships now stationed in the West-Indies.*

*In behalf therefore of themselves, and the many thousands of poor people, whom they have the melancholy apprehension of seeing reduced to the utmost penury and distress, they beg leave to lay before your lordships their present unhappy situation, humbly imploring such relief as to your lordships wisdom and goodness may seem proper.*"

Philadelphia, Nov. 28. *By captain Gregory, from St. Christophers, who sailed from thence the fourth instant, and was cleared out without stamps, there are several letters relating to the proceedings of the people of that place, with regard to the stamp paper, the distributor thereof, and his deputy, the substance of which is as follows, viz. That on Thursday night, the thirty-first of October, a great number of the inhabitants met at Noland's tavern, and, about eight o' clock, went to the house of Mr. John Hopkins, who was deputed by Mr. Tuckett, distributor of the stamp papers, and in whose house was the chest which contained them; when, after three huzzas, they demanded the stamps, which were delivered to them, and burnt in a bonfire, made before the deputy's door, the said deputy being obliged to swear, that he never would be concerned with stamp paper again, nor ever after suffer it to be lodged under his roof.---That upon this the people searched his house thoroughly, and being satisfied they had got all they wanted there, made Mr. Hopkins conduct them to the place where Mr. Tuckett was concealed, about three quarters of a mile out of town, where he delivered himself up to them, and was brought to the public market, with drums beating, &c. and sworn never to have any further connection with the stamp paper, and that he had no commission (for that was which was most wanted to be burnt) and prudently submitted to every thing else, as desired; by which he saved his house from being pulled down, and his effects from being destroyed.---That when they finished their business with Mr. Tuckett, they proceeded to the secretary's office, where there were about four or five quires of the stamps; but the keys not being at hand to open the door, Mr. Smith, the secretary, desired them to break it open, and delivered the stamped paper, which was immediately burnt; upon which [illegible] with loud acclamations and huz[illegible] the marshal's office, where [illegible] paper, which being deman[illegible] destroyed before the door.--- [illegible] the custom-house, imagining [illegible] the stamps there; but the collector declaring, on his word of honour, that there was not a stamped paper in his office, they were satisfied, and separated, without doing the least mischief to any one.*

*Before Capt. Gregory left Basseterre, there was advice from Nevis, that the stamps had been used in the same manner there as at St. Christophers.*

On saturday last Colonel Croghan returned here by the way of New-York, after an extensive and important tour through the Indian country; and we have the pleasure of assuring our readers, that he has, beyond the most sanguine expectations, not only attached Pondiac, and the chiefs of many other very numerous nations (heretofore confederated in favour of the French) to the British interest; but he has also obtained their consent to our troops taking quiet possession of fort Charters, and of all the other French posts in the Illinois country.

The merchants and traders of this city, have prepared and signed a memorial; addressed to the merchants and manufacturers of Great-Britain, requesting their interest with the parliament, for the repeal of that most unconstitutional law (the stamp act) and for removing the restrictions laid on the trade of the colonies; in which is very clearly, and strongly represented, the great loss it must be to the people of England, as well as to the colonists, in case the grievances complained of, are not speedily redressed.---- The above-mentioned memorial is to be forwarded by Capt. Smith, now ready to sail for Leverpool.

TO ALL MASTERS OF VESSELS.

THE Commissioners authorised by an Act of General Assembly, of this Province of Pennsylvania, to build a LIGHT-HOUSE on Cape-Henlopen, hereby give public Notice, that the said Light-House is now finished, and LIGHTS placed therein, which will be maintained constantly every Night from henceforth; and that this Building stands about one Mile to the Southward of the Point of said Cape, and about a Quarter of a Mile from the Ocean, Westward; and is (by the most exact Observation) in Latitude 38 Degrees 56 Minutes North.

And the Commissioners further give Notice to all Masters of Vessels, who are now in the Ports of this Province, or who may hereafter arrive therein, that they are, and will be, liable to a Duty of Sixpence Currency per Ton, as imposed by said Act, for building the said Light-House, and supporting the Lights; and that they (the said Masters) must enter with the Collector of said Tonnage, and pay the same, and produce his Certificate at the Custom-House, before a Clearance can be there obtained. *By Order of the Commissioners,*

*December 2, 1765.* T. COOMBS, Collector.

N. B. Said Office is kept at the Corner of Norris's Alley, in Front-street.

*New-York, Dec. 2.* It being reported in town last Thursday, that Mr. Hood, appointed stamp-master for Maryland, and who lately fled from thence, lay concealed at Flushing,

on Long-Island, about 200 of our Sons of liberty immediately repaired thither, where they found him, and soon obliged him to resign his office, and declared on oath before a Magistrate, that he never would act in that station.

In the Minerva, capt. Tillet, came passenger, a young gentleman, named Simon Metcalf, who, it was reported, held some office in the stamp-way, but he last Saturday noon satisfied the publick by the following affidavit, viz.

*City of New-York*, ss.

SIMON METCALF maketh oath, that he is not appointed distributor or inspector of the stamp-paper, parchment or vellum, appointed by a late act of parliament to take place, and to be issued in America; neither is he directly or indirectly, to his knowledge, concerned in either of the said offices, of distributor or inspector. SIMON METCALF.

Sworn 30th Nov. 1765, before me WHITEHEAD HICKS.

As no licences for marriage could be obtained since the first of November, for want of stamped paper, we can assure the public, several genteel couple were published in the different churches of this city last week; and we hear that the young ladies of this place are determined to join hands with none but such as will to the utmost endeavour to abolish the custom of marrying with licence, which amounts to many hundreds per annum, that might as well be saved.

We are told that Doctor Moffat, and Mr. Howard, from Rhode-Island, are arrived in England.

*From the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of New-York.*

*Die Mercurii, 9 ho. A. M. the 20th November, 1765.*

Mr. Justice Livingston, from the committee appointed, on the 18th of October, 1764, "To write to, and correspond "with, the several Assemblies, or committees of Assemblies, "on this continent, on the subject matter of the Act, commonly called the *Sugar Act*; of the *Act restraining paper "bills of credit in the colonies from being a legal tender*; and "of the several other acts of parliament lately passed, with "relation to the trade of the northern colonies: And also "on the subject of the impending dangers which threaten "the colonies, of being taxed by laws to be passed in Great-"Britain;" reported, That the said committee, in consequence of the said appointment, had, in the month of October last, met the several committees from the several governments on the continent in a congress, "*to consult on the pre-"sent circumstances of the colonies, and the difficulties to which "they are, and must be reduced, by the operation of the acts of "parliament, for levying duties and taxes on the colonies, and "to consider of a general and united dutiful, loyal and humble "representation, of their condition to his Majesty, and the "parliament, and to implore relief*;" That the said congress had come to sundry resolutions on the subject matter aforesaid, and had drawn up, in consequence thereof, representations to his Majesty, and both houses of parliament, praying relief in the premises: And that he was directed by the said committee to lay the proceedings of the said congress before the House, which he then accordingly delivered in.

And the same being read, and considered,

*Resolved*, Nemine contradicente,

That for obtaining relief from the operation and execution of the act of parliament, called the Stamp-Act, and other acts of parliament, for levying duties and taxes on the colonies, humble petitions be prepared to be presented to the King's most excellent Majesty, the Right Honourable the House of Lords, and the Honourable the House of Commons of Great-Britain, as nearly similar to those drawn up by the congress as aforesaid, as the particular circumstances of this colony will admit of.

*Ordered*, That a committee be appointed to draw up the said petitions; and a committee was appointed accordingly."

*From the Votes of the Assembly of New-York. Die Jovis, 9 ho. A. M. 28th Nov. 1765.*

It being represented to this house, that an illegal attempt has been made, during their late recess, to deprive the inhabitants of this colony of their antient and undoubted right of trials by their peers, by bringing an appeal from the verdict of a jury, in a cause between Thomas Forley, plaintiff, and Waddel Cunningham, defendant, lately tried in the supreme court of this colony;

*Ordered*, That the grand committee for courts of justice take this matter into their consideration with all convenient speed, and make report thereof to this house, with their opinion thereon, as soon as they have examined the same; and that they have power to send for persons, papers and records.

*Resolved*, That this house will this afternoon resolve itself into the said committee, to consider of the said attempt.

*Philadelphia Dec.* 5. From New-Jersey we learn, that Robert Ogden, Esq; late Speaker of the general assembly there, has resigned his seat in the house; that Cortland Skinner, Esq; is chosen speaker in his stead; that a writ is issued for a new member, in the room of Mr. Ogden; and that the conduct of Messieurs Borden and Fisher, at the congress at New-York, was approved of by the House.

*New-York, Dec.* 9. Last friday afternoon a number of the inhabitants of this city assembled on the green, opposite the work-house (and among them many of the Sons of Liberty) where they chose a committee, who were appointed to wait on the gentlemen of the law in this place, and entreat them to follow business as usual, without paying any regard to the stamp-act.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.

We now, with pleasure, can acquaint our readers, that a market of all kinds of home manufactured goods, will be opened to-morrow, at nine o'clock, on the north side of Market-street, one door below Water-street; where there may then be had, a variety of fine home-made broad cloths, &c. The said market will be kept open by William Smith, from nine o'clock in the morning till noon, every monday, wednesday and saturday; so that those who would encourage our own manufactures, may no longer be at a loss for a supply; and the makers may at all times, meet with the most speedy sale. All cloths, &c. directed to the said William Smith, with the lowest prices affixed, will be taken due care of, and the money paid, as soon as they are sold.

*Boston, Nov.* 21. The Printer of the Halifax Gazette, having sent his stampt papers on board the Nova-Scotia Packet, directed to the Printers here, upon Capt. Green's discovery thereof, he immediately burnt them on board, which prevented those to whom they were directed from treating the papers in the same, though in a more public manner. The captain informs us he had express orders from his owners not to allow any such stamp papers to come in his vessel.

It is reported from Halifax, that the Inhabitants are very uneasy with the beginning of their slavery, and it was thought they would not be holden of their chains long.

We hear from Windham in Connecticut, that a post is set up in the center of that Town, called LIBERTY, which is decorated with various inscriptions, importing that it shall be DEATH to any person who shall presume to use any stamp papers.

*Boston, Nov.* 28. It was reported in London, when the last vessels sailed from thence that a very considerable naval force would, towards the latter end of October, depart for America; part of which to cruise on the banks of Newfoundland, and the others Southward, as far as the gulph of Florida.

*December* 2. We hear that Captain Coombs arrived at Marblehead last friday, in seven weeks from Falmouth, who informs, that the workmen, in most parts of England, are very uneasy, great numbers of them being discharged from their employment, and having nothing to support themselves and families. ---- The disturbances of the Americans, it is said, had reached the mother country, and were highly approved of by the populace.

It is not in the least doubted, but that the merchants and others will, at their meeting to-morrow, come into the same agreement with those of New-York and Philadelphia, in regard to importing goods from Great-Britain.

CHARLES-TOWN, January 7.

ON Wednesday last, the Ship Nancy, Capt. Jordan, of this Port, arrived here from Lisbon, who informs us, That it was reported for a Certainty at Lisbon, that the Spaniards had made Peace with the Moors.

In Lat. 24: Long. 59: Capt. Jordan came across a Wreck, and sent his Boat on board of her, which proved to be a Northward built Sloop of about 80 Tons, supposed to be loaded with Lumber, and that she had had Horses on board, having some Appearance of Awnings left; her Mast was cut away, and had no Sails or Rigging on board, so that it was imagined she had been boarded before by some other Vessel, being also scuttled. Capt. Jordan's People found a Barrel of Flour, which was marked S. M. on the Bilge, and carried it on board their own Vessel.

By Captain Ritchie, in a Brig from Philadelphia, who arrived here on Friday last, we are informed, That the Trade of that Port was again opened; that Vessels were cleared out as formerly, without Stamps; and that about sixteen Sail of Vessels came out with him, several of them bound for Great-Britain, and Ireland.

The Magistrates in several of the Country Towns and Counties in Pennsylvania, have resolved to go on with their Business as usual.

Advices from Virginia and Maryland report, with all Probability of Certainty, That Business of all Kinds, in Courts and Public Offices, are, and would be, carried on in those Provinces as usual, without Stamps.

The General Assembly of New-York ordered the Thanks of the House to be given to the Gentlemen of the Committee, for their faithful Service, in meeting with the Committees of the several Colonies on the Continent, and assisting at the late Congress; which was accordingly done by the Speaker.

From Virginia we have Advice, that the Vessels are cleared out there without Stamps.

His Majesty's new Subjects in Canada, begin to grumble about the Stamp-Act (the same being done from one End of the Continent to the other) and begin to say, "Where is now your English Liberty?"

Saturday last put in here in Distress the Schooner Vulcan, Nicholas Burger, Master, bound from Jamaica to Beaufort, in this Province: She had been out 46 Days, was out of Provisions for 14 Days of the Time, and must have all perished, had it not been for a Basket of Yams which they had on board as a Present to a Gentleman in this Town.

Since our last, the Brig Elisabeth, Capt. Daily, arrived here from Jamaica, and brought in with him a French Sloop bound from the Mississippi to Cape-Francois, which he came across off the West End of Cuba, and who had been out 40 Days, the Navigator not being capable to find his Port.

Capt. Cutter, on the 8th December, in Lat. 28: 43 M. Long. 65: 43 M. spoke with the Brigantine John & Charles, belonging to Messrs. John and Charles O'Neil, of Lisbon; she had been out seventeen Days from Philadelphia, and was bound to Lisbon, but sprung a Leak two Days after she sailed, and had been blown off the Coasts of Virginia and Carolina, both of which she attempted, and was then determined for Providence. Capt. Cutter offered him any Assistance in his Power but he declined it, saying, he hoped he should be able to keep her until he could reach Providence.

A Paragraph from that excellent Book, entituled, English Liberties, containing MAGNA CHARTA, &c.

"In the Beginning of King Henry the Eighth's Reign, Sir Richard Empson, Kt. and Edmund Dudley, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, having, by colour of an Act of Parliament to try People for several Offences without Juries, committed many Oppressions, were proceeded against in Parliament, and lost their Heads."

The ship Beaufain, Capt. Curling, from this Port, is arrived at London.

The Captains Toman, Remington, Tillinghast, and Carpenter, from this Port, are safe arrived at Rhode Island.

DIED.] Jan. 4. In an advanced Age, Capt. John Mackenzie, a Gentleman greatly lamented by all who had the Happiness of his Acquaintance.

Custom-House, Charles-Town, Inward Entries.

Sloop Betsey, Samuel Paine, from Monserrat.
Schooner Abigail, John Lauther, from Rhode-Island.
Ship Indian King, Richard Baker, from St. Kitts.
Brig Harrietta, John Richey, from Philadelphia.
Brig Rutter, William Burden, from London.
Snow Charming Betty, Thomas Rogers, from Antigua.
Ship Marlborough, George Prissick, from Whitby.
Ship Argo, William Cutter, from London.
Ship Carlin, William Clouston, from Rhode-Island.

*Vessels which have been reported at the Custom-House.*

Ship Nancy, George Jordan, from Lisbon.
Sloop Ranger, Horace Wood, from St. Vincent.
Sloop Susannah & Mary, Ephraim Eve, from St. Croix.

OUTWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Elisabeth, Hercules Angus, for Lisbon.
Schooner George, George Dorsett, for New-Providence.
Snow Delaware, Richard Blyth, for Oporto.
Ship Nancy, Nathan Hammond, for London.
Brig Joseph, John Farr, for Fowey.


WILLIAM BLAKE, desires all Persons indebted to him by Bond, Note, or otherways, to settle the same by first March, 1766.

WALTER MANSELL,

BEGS Leave to return his most hearty and sincere Thanks to all his good Customers, and hopes their Favours will be continued to MANSELL, CORBET, & Comp. And, as he intends for England early in the Spring for the Benefit of his Health, he hopes all those Gentlemen whose Accounts are now due, will settle the same before the first of March 1766; and all those to whom he is indebted, are desired to call and receive Payment.

OSBORNE STRATON,

Teacher of the Youth educated by the Bounty of the South-Carolina Society,

BEGS leave to return thanks to his Friends for the very great Encouragement received last Year. He will open School after the Holidays, on Monday the 13th Instant, at his House the Corner of Simmons's-Alley, in Union-street, where Youth may be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETICK, MERCHANTS ACCOMPTS, &c. in as correct and expeditious a Manner as at the Accademies in London, and strict Care shall be taken of their Morals and Behaviour.

N. B. For the sake of Company a young or grown Gentleman may have Board, Washing, Lodging and Instruction, on moderate Terms.

THE Creditors of the Estate of HUGH M'GARRAH, deceased, are desired to send in their Accounts, properly attested, in order to receive Payment; and all Persons any ways indebted to the said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate Payment of the same, to

JOHN POAUG, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

THE PLANTATION in Christ-Church parish whereon I now live, containing 500 acres of land, one hundred of which is cleared, and about eighty acres of pine barren; the rest as good corn and indico land as most in the province, has a great quantity of fine firewood on it, and two large sets of indico vats, with a very good reservoir of water. There is two good dwelling-houses, a large barn, and other necessary out-houses on the plantation; the situation is pleasant and well-known to be healthy; it lays within six miles of Charlestown, has a full view of the town, and vessels can be seen long before they come to the bar. Any person inclinable to purchase may be satisfied of the goodness of the land by viewing it; or enquiring of the inhabitants of said parish, as most of them know it, but for particulars apply on said plantation to

GEORGE BARKSDALE.

JAMAICA RUM, Windsor CHAIRS, fetree ditto, STEEL in Bundles, Philadelphia double BEER, super fine and common FLOUR, and barrelled BEEF and PORK, to be sold reasonably, by

THOMAS SHIRLEY.

For LIVERPOOL,

The Ship BRITANNIA,

Capt. ROBERT WITHRINGTON;

AND,

For LONDON,

THE Ship CAROLINA-PACKET, WILLIAM ROBSON, Master, (both have excellent Accomodations for Passengers.) For Freight of Skins, Indico, or other Light Goods, agree with said Master's, or BREWTON & SMITH.

DALLAS,

SCOURER, in BROAD-STREET, near the WATCH-HOUSE;

CLEANS Gentlemen's Sagathie, Thicksett, Fustian or Broad Cloth CLOATHS, whether laced or plain, to the greatest Perfection, with the quickest Dispatch, and at reasonable Rates.

NICHOLAS VALOIS, Dancing-Master,

(Lately returned from ENGLAND,)

IS very much obliged to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town for their favours in continuing him again in Business; and will always do his endeavour to please and satisfy them: He teaches at his House at Mr. Bocquet's, in Broad-street, every Tuesday and Friday Morning and Afternoon; the other four Days abroad. His Evening School will be opened the 6th Instant, and continue three Times every Week, viz. Monday, Wednesday and Friday's. He teaches privately those who desire it.

N. B. He expects to have his Scholars Ball the latter end of February next, where any of his former Scholars will be admitted to dance, if they choose to come and practise.

For LONDON, BRISTOL or COWES, and the MARKETS,

OR FOR SALE,

THE Brigantine POLLY, JOHN BARTLET, Master, lying at Burn's new Wharf, will carry near four hundred Barrels of Rice, and will be ready to take on board as soon as any Vessel here. For Freight or Sale apply to PETER-ROE DALTON, on board said Brigantine. ---- A likely stout Negro Man also to be sold.

TO BE LET,

A Commodious Store, ready fitted with Shelves, Glasses and Compters; also a front Cellar and two Lodging Rooms. For further Particulars enquire of

WILLIAM GOWDEY.

Who once more desires all those who stand any ways indebted to him to discharge the same, that he may be enabled to pay those to whom he is indebted.

TO BE SOLD (warranted upon honour for no Fault) a Negro WENCH that is a good Cook and Washer, with two Boys. Enquire of

BENJAMIN VILLEPONTOUX.

READY Money will be given for clean old Linen Rags, by CHARLES CROUCH, at his Printing-Office in Elliott-street: And also for any Quantity of Geese or Duck Feathers.

THE Subſcribers, enquirers for the Pariſhes of St. *Philip* and St. *Michael*, give this Public Notice, that they will begin on the firſt Tueſday in *January* 1766, to go to the Houſes of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſhes to receive a Return of their taxable Effects.

CALEB LLOYD,
WILLIAM FAIR,
JOSHUA LOCKWOOD.

## THOMAS WALL,

From the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane, and the Hay-market, LONDON,

UNdertakes to teach Ladies and Gentlemen to play upon the GUITTAR; his Terms are, to ſuch as chuſe to be waited upon at their Houſes, one Guinea per Month, for which he gives twelve Leſſons (four more than are commonly given) or ſix Months for five Guineas. Thoſe who come to his Lodgings will be taught very reaſonably. His Hours at Home are from two to five o Clock in the Afternoon. Ladies and Gentlemen who pleaſe to honour him with their Commands, by ſending to him at Mrs. Creſwell's, in Broad-ſtreet, will be immediately waited upon.

A Few Hogſheads of old *Jamaica* RUM, and Tierces of Muſcovado SUGAR, to be ſold, by *SAMUEL LEGARE.*

Stopped from a Negro,

THE half of a FIFTY POUNDS Bill: The Owner on paying for this Advertiſement, may have it by applying to THOMAS WILLIAMS, in Elliott-ſtreet.

To be let, and may be entered upon at Lady Day next,

THE STORES on the Bay, formerly poſſeſſed by the late Solomon Iſaacks, and now in the poſſeſſion of Meſſrs. Amory and Taylor. Apply to THOMAS SHIRLEY.

TO BE SOLD,

THE BRIGANTINE CHARLOTTE, JAMES BROWN, Maſter, now lying at Burn's new wharf, a prime ſailer, will carry between ſeven and eight hundred barrels of rice, completely rigged and fit for the ſea, and only twenty months old. Any perſon who wants ſuch a veſſel may apply to the ſaid maſter on board, where they may ſee the inventory.

Likewiſe, A large pair of Stilliards, that will weigh 2000 lb. is to be ſold by the ſaid maſter.

CHOICE Jamaica Rum, in Hogſheads and Porter Caſks, at 30 *ſ.* per Gallon; and old Weſt-India Rum at 25 *ſ.* per Gallon, to be ſold by ELIAS VANDERHORST.

Wanted on hire by the Month or Quarter,

A Boy, to wait upon a Gentleman; having ſuch a one, may apply at CHARLES CROUCH's Printing Office in Elliott-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A New well-built Rhode-Iſland BRIG, her Timbers and Plank good white Oak, now lying at the Head of *Motte's* Wharf, and will carry about 450 Barrels of Rice. Whoever inclines to purchaſe may apply to Mr. AMBROSE PAGE, who will take one half Payment in *Engliſh* Goods, or more if they ſuit him; the other in Country Produce, Caſh, or Bills of Exchange. He likewiſe hath ſome new handſome Kittereens, for which he will take Country Produce or Sail Duck.

## NOWELL & LORD,

Have imported in the laſt Veſſels from LONDON and BRISTOL, an Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, and which they will ſell very low, among which, are the following, viz.

BOTTLED Cyder---a few Barrels of beſt London Porter --Duffle Blankets, Bed Blankets--Cordage--beſt Bridport Sail Cloth--Split Peaſe---Broad Cloths and Trimmings --Calicoes, Cottons, and new faſhion'd Stuff for Ladies wear----Hyſon and Bohea Tea----ready made Shirts, and other Cloathing.

* * Rum, Sugar, Salt, and a few Kegs of Butter and Tallow, very reaſonable.

*N. B.* A few Bales of white Plains---and ſome Remnants and full Patterns of Silks, plain, ſtriped, check'd, and brocaded, to be ſold at Nine for One.

## JOHN JOHNSTON, Watch-Maker,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Public, that he is returned to *Charleſtown*, and practices his Buſineſs as uſual, at his old Shop in *Elliott-ſtreet*. As Neceſſity obliged him, for the Benefit of his health, to abſent himſelf ſo long from Buſineſs, he hopes that the good People of this Province, eſpecially his Friends and Cuſtomers, (for whom he retains the greateſt Regard on account of their former Favours) will excuſe his Abſence, and favour him with their Commands, which ſhall be punctually obſerved and executed with the ſtricteſt Honour.

He has imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, a ſmall Aſſortment of Dry Goods, which are freſh, and adapted to the preſent and approaching Seaſon, and which he will ſell at *Nine* for *One* for Caſh or Country Produce; and to any who buys to the amount of One Hundred Pounds for Caſh, he will allow a Diſcount of Five per Cent. WATCHES of various Prices, (ſome of which of his own Name, *Charleſtown, South-Carolina*, are extraordinary good) Steel Chains, Seals and all other Articles pertaining to his Buſineſs may be had of him on as reaſonable Terms as any where elſe in this Province.

A Black pied Steer, about ſeven Years old, with a Crop and Slit in one Ear, ſawed Horns, branded on the Buttock H, came into my Incloſure: The Owner may apply to WILLIAM FARMER, at *George-Town, Winyah.*

## GEORGE PARKER,

*Hath imported in the laſt Veſſels from* LONDON *and* BRISTOL, *an Aſſortment of* GOODS, *ſuitable for the preſent and enſuing Seaſon, which he will diſpoſe of, very reaſonably, at his Store on the* Bay, *oppoſite Meſſrs.* Burn *and* Cunningham's *Wharf, near the* WATCH-HOUSE, *among which are the following Articles*, viz.

*SUPER FINE Broad Cloths, of the neweſt Faſhion, with ſuitable Trimmings; white, blue and green Plains; Iriſh Linen and Oznaburgs; Callicoes, printed Linens and printed Cottons; mens and womens Shoes of all kinds; felt and beaver Hats; thread, worſted, cotton, and ſilk Hoſe; mens ready made Cloaths of all kinds; Grid-irons, Frying-pans and Iron Pots; 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 & 20 d. Nails, a few Caſks ſorted; Nails and Spikes; Carpenter's and Cooper's Tools of all Sorts; ſeveral neat horſe hair Patterns for Chair Bottoms; Chair Cramps; Paints of all Sorts; complete ſets of limning Colours; Paint and limning Bruſhes of all kinds; camel hair Pencils; Verdigreaſe and Indian red; train and linſeed Oil; window and beſt London Crown Glaſs in crates of different ſizes; Scarlet Cloaks and Cardinals; Ditto with ermin; blond, thread and minionet head Lace; tuffed Garland, Gimp and Snail; Ermin of moſt colours; exceeding good green, bohea and hyſon Tea; ſingle and double refined Sugar; ſeveral groſs of very beſt playing Cards, which he will ſell at* Eight and an Half *for* One, *Caſh, by the dozen or half dozen packs; with a great Variety of other Articles too tedious to enumerate.*

N. B. *He has a Quantity of very good* COFFEE, *freſh Milk* BISKET, *in Kegs, at 40 ſ. each, with a great Variety of faſhionable, plain and embоſſed* PAPER HANGING, *juſt imported, and a Variety of* PICTURES, *&c. &c. which he will ſell very cheap.*

## CHARNOCK & KING,

BEGS Leave to inform their Friends and Cuſtomers, That they have removed into *Tradd-ſtreet*, the Store lately occupied by Meſſrs. WISE & JACKSON, oppoſite to Meſſrs. JOHN EDWARDS, and Company.----They have juſt imported in the *Carolina Packet*, Captain *Robſon*, from *LONDON*,----A freſh Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching Seaſon, among which are, A Quantity of rich ſtriped and plain Luteſtrings---Tabbies--Mantuas, Paduſoys, &c.--Bombazines---Yard wide, 7-8th, and 3-4th *Iriſh* Linens---Cotton Counterpaſſes---Superfine Scarlet and Saxon Green Broad Cloths, and Gold Trimmings for ditto---A complete Set of Gold ſpangled Frogs for full trimmed Suit---Papier Maché Ornaments for Chimney Pieces, and neat Ceilings of ditto, with great Variety of Paper Hangings---painted *India* Flower Pots, for Chimney Boards, ditto Window Blinds---China Cups and Saucers---Superfine Mens Nevernoy Hats---plain and maſquerade Silk Hoſe, ſtrong knit ribbed Worſted ditto---Blond and Trolly Lace---Silk and Scarlet Cardinals---Womens Stuff Shoes and Pumps, Childrens ditto---Turn pack-thread Stays---Stationary of all Kinds---*Blanchard's* HENRY the Eighth's Cards---Stone Shoe and Knee Buckles, Pinchbeck ditto in Sets---A large Aſſortment of China Figures and Branches--Double *Glouceſter* and *Cheſhire* CHEESE---new Peaſe---Vinegar in Jugs---and ſweet Oil in Flaſks, *&c. &c.*

Alſo an *Italian* Riding Chair and Harneſs, complete; and very good Feather Beds.

IMPORTED in the laſt Veſſels from *London* and *Briſtol*, a complete Aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt-India* GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon, which will be ſold on reaſonable Terms, at our Store on the Bay, lately poſſeſſed by Meſſrs. *Godfrey* & *Gadſden.*

GUERIN & WILLIAMSON.

## ARTHUR DOWNES,

BEGS Leave to inform the PUBLIC, That for theſe three Years paſt, during his Employment with Mr. *Joſhua Lockwood*, he has had the Happineſs of pleaſing a great many Perſons both in Town and Country, in the WATCH-MAKERS Buſineſs:---And having now opened Shop for himſelf on the Bay, next Door to Mr. *Backhouſe's* Tavern, he propoſes to carry on the aforeſaid Buſineſs in all its Branches, and hopes for Encouragement, as he will uſe his utmoſt Diligence to give entire Satisfaction to all Gentlemen and Ladies who may pleaſe to employ him.

## STOCKER & JACKSON,

Have juſt imported in the *Carolina Packet*, Captain *Robſon*, from *LONDON*, and the late Veſſels from *BRISTOL*,

A LARGE and complete Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, which, together with Jamaica, Barbados, and Northward RUM, WINE, Loaf and Muſcovado SUGAR, SALT, a large Aſſortment of FAMILY MEDICINES, Ship Bread, Flour in Barrels and Kegs, Biſket, &c. they will ſell at their Store in *Charles-Town*, and at *Crown-Point*, *STONO*, near the Bridge formerly Mr. *Rantowle's*, on very reaſonable Terms.

GEORGE GREENLAND and CHRISTOPHER JORDAN, acquaint their Friends, in Town and Country, That they have entered into Co-partnerſhip, and purpoſe to carry on the FACTORAGE BUSINESS; and, for the Conveniency of the ſame, have taken Mr. *Price's* Wharf, where they will give conſtant Attendance. Thoſe that ſhall be pleaſed to favour them with Employment in ſaid Buſineſs, may depend on having their Orders punctually executed.

## RUTLEDGE & LESESNE,

HAVE lately imported a few Pipes of the beſt *London* and *New-York* MADEIRA WINE, which, with a neat Aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt India* GOODS, will be ſold cheap at their Store in *Broad-ſtreet*, between Meſſrs. *John-Paul Grimke's* and *Robert Dillon's*.

For BRISTOL,

The SHIP
DUKE OF YORK,
*(A prime Sailer)*
GEORGE BISHOP, Commander.

FOR Freight of Indico, Deer Skins, or other light Goods, or for Paſſage, apply to
MIDDLETON, LISTON, & HOPE.

## BOOTH & WEBLEY,

HAVING ſold off their Stock of Goods, and their Co-partnerſhip being diſſolved, they intreat all indebted to them by Bond, Note or Book Debt, to call at their Compting-Houſe in *Bedon's-Alley*, and ſettle the ſame by the firſt Day of *February* next, as there is an abſolute Neceſſity for their Books being cloſed by that Time.

EDWARD FOWLER, Wheelwright, from ENGLAND, living near the Old Church,

BEGS Leave to inform the PUBLIC, That he carries on the aforeſaid Buſineſs in all its Branches, and will be greatly obliged to all Gentlemen, and others, that may be pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom, as they may depend upon having their Work well done, and on as reaſonable Terms as can be done by any Perſon in the Province.

Wanted, directly after Chriſtmas,

AN Apprentice to a Merchant. Any young Lad that can be well recommended, may hear of a Place by applying at CROUCH's Printing-Office, in *Elliott-ſtreet.*

## EDWARD BLAKE,

*Hath juſt imported in the Brigantine* Charleſtown-Packet, Thomas Eaſtwick, *Maſter, from* Philadelphia, *and to be ſold cheap at Mr.* John Savage's *Store in* Tradd-ſtreet;

BEST ſuper fine and common FLOUR in Barrels; *Hainet's* beſt double BEER in half Barrels; Milk and Water BREAD in Kegs.

N.B. Said *Blake* has alſo to ſell cheap, a ſmall Quantity of fine and coarſe Salt, a Parcel of good Fuſtick, and *Jamaica* Mahogany.---He will likewiſe engage to furniſh any Cargoe's of Lumber as good, and on as early Notice, as any Perſon in the Country.

AND WHEREAS ſaid *Blake* adverтiſed in Mr. *Timothy's* Papers that he had rented the Wharf belonging to *William Roper*, Eſq; on which there has lain great Quantities of Lumber for many Months paſt, and hath received no Manner of Conſideration for Wharfage of the ſame; therefore, to avoid Diſputes hereafter, gives this public Notice, That all Lumber or Wood that now is or has been landed on ſaid Wharf, ſince 10th *October* 1765, ſhall pay, after the firſt three Weeks, one Half of the Rates, over and above the common Wharfage, for every Week it ſhall remain there; and further, that all Lumber landed on ſaid Wharf ſhall be piled away at the Expence of the Owner, and lay at his or their Riſque during the Time it ſhall remain thereon.

## WILSON, CORAM, & Co.

*Have juſt imported in the* Polly, John Bond, *Maſter, from* Briſtol, *a large Aſſortment of European Goods, which they will ſell, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at their Store on the Bay, near the Guard-Houſe, among which are the following:*

SUPER FINE Broad Cloth of the moſt faſhionable Colours with Shalloon and Trimmings; Bath Coating; white, blue, green and drab Plains; ſtriped and ſpotted Lincey, Serges, emboſſed Serge, Strouds, Duffil and Bed Blankets, ſpotted Rugs, Bearſkin and Negro Coating, Carpets of ſundry Sorts, Silk and Pavillion Gauze, ſpotted Lawns, Iriſh Holland, Bed Tick, Wigan Sheeting and Check, Iriſh white and brown Sheeting, printed Linens and Cottons, Oſnaburg Sail Cloth, Scots check Handkerchiefs, Scots Thread, Sail and Saine Twine, Mens, Boys and Childrens Leather Shoes and Pumps, Womens black Callimanco and Leather Shoes, Men and Womens Saddles, of different Sorts, with Furniture complete; Chaiſe Harneſs, Horſe and Chaiſe Whips, Men and Boys felt Hats, Mens Thread and Silk Hoſe, Mens Silk Caps and Breeches Pieces, bottled Beer, Cyder and Perry, a few Baſkets of Hot-well Water, Cheſhire Cheeſe, double and ſingle Glouceſter, ſingle and double refined Sugar, Vinegar in Jars, a few Flaſks fine Florence Oil, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20 d. Nails; ſheathing, ſcupper and deck Nails; Plate and Banbury Stock Locks, Indian Corn and Pepper Mills, long and ſhort Frying-pans, Iron Pots, caſt Iron Weights, Spits, Ship, Houſe Carpenter's and falling Axes, Spades, Tiler's and common Hatchets, pit, croſs-cut, and hand Saws and Files; Nail-maker's Hammers and Tools; Anvils and Vices, bar and ſheet Lead, Lead Shot of all Sizes; pot and poſt Writing Paper, brown and ſinking Paper of ſeveral Sorts; long and ſhort Tobacco Pipes; crown Window Glaſs of ſeveral Sizes, Glaſs Ware of all Kinds, Pins, Pewter Diſhes, Plates, &c. White Lead ground in Oil, Spaniſh brown rough and ground, red Lead, ſtone Umber, Lampblack, ground, ſpruce and common Ochre, linſeed Oil in Jars, Malt-mill Stones, &c.

THE Subſcriber intending with his Family for England early in the Spring, requeſts all Perſons indebted to him in *Charleſtown*, either by Bond, Note, or otherwiſe, to diſcharge the ſame on or before the firſt *March* 1766, as he is then determined to put all Accounts unpaid into the Hands of an Attorney to be ſued for without Diſtinction; and all thoſe to whom he is indebted, are deſired to ſend in their Accounts in order that they may be paid.

SAMUEL GROVE.

In the mean Time he has on Hand to ſell, at *Nine* for *One*, ſundry uſeful and neceſſary Articles, amongſt which are Bed Patterns, a Variety of *India* and *Engliſh* Chints, Cottons, Callicoes, printed Linens, Womens Brocade Shoes, fine *Iriſh* Linen, Sheeting ditto, Fans, Necklaces, Earings, *Whitechapel* and Milliner's Needles, marking Canvas, flouriſhing Thread, head, black, and Perſian Lace; Ribands, Threads of all Prices, ſowing Silk, Britannias, Boys and Girls Cotton and Thread Hoſe, black figured Cardinals, white bordered Handkerchiefs, fine Pavilion Gauze, flowered and plain Womens Stays, Cotton, Thread and Silk Gloves and Mitts, Ferrets and worſted Binding, Childrens Shoes, Padlocks, Fiſh Hooks, Thimbles, black and white Bombazine, Hairbines, and ſundry other Things too tedious to mention.

N. B. Fine hyſon Tea at 61. 10 s. per lb. and Two fine Houſe Wenches, a Boy and a Girl, to be ſold, having no further Occaſion for them.

A Sober, honeſt, ſprightly Lad, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs, by CHARLES CROUCH, at his Office in Elliott-ſtreet.-----Who will let the Front Store, Compting Room, and Cellar, of the Houſe he now lives in; as alſo a large back Store in Gadſden's Alley.